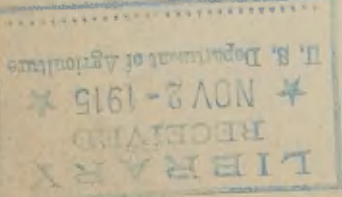


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

TOURISTS AND CAMPERS
DIRECTIONS TO
AND
NATIONAL FOREST
SEQUOIA
OF
MAP



REMEMBER
The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country. Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.
BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE
DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS
LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN
The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it. This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Sequoia National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

TO THE PUBLIC.

This map is issued as a guide to tourists and campers who desire to make use of the Sequoia National Forest for recreation purposes.

As public recreation grounds the Forest has a wealth of attractions. The members of the Forest force are employed by the Government to protect the vast resources within the Forest boundaries, but there are many ways in which the public can assist in adding to the attractiveness of the Forest and assisting in the preservation of its resources. It does not take a practiced eye to see the damage caused by past fires. Much of this damage was caused through carelessness with camp fires. There is but one safe rule to follow when leaving a camp fire, and that is to be absolutely sure it is completely out. A few moments work may save thousands of dollars worth of public property. Every person who goes to the mountains can follow the simple rules which are posted along the trails. Help us by observing the rules and preserving them from mutilation for the next comers' information and convenience.

Camp grounds should be kept clean, and cans and garbage should be buried. You are welcome to use all the wood you need for camp fires, to fish in the streams and lakes, and hunt in the mountains—in accordance with the game laws of California.

Do not hesitate to ask the Forest officers for information concerning roads, trails, and camping places; they are ready and willing to help you in every possible way to make your trip a pleasant one. In order to make it easy for you to recognize a Forest officer, all officers in the district wear a distinctive olive-green uniform. Tell the ranger where you expect to camp, or your route of travel, and in case of sickness or accident he can help others to find you.

MAKE YOUR CAMP PERMANENT.

You can rent camp sites at nominal rates—and leases may be secured to run for as long as 30 years. Any ranger can make an examination of the area you want and take your application. The permit is in effect a contract in which the permittee is required to follow simple rules of camp sanitation and cleanliness. Timber for improvements is often granted free of charge.

For the more common uses the prices range as follows:

Cabins, \$5 to \$10 per year.

Residences, \$5 to \$50 per year.

Resorts, \$10 to \$200 per year.

Camp sites, \$5 to \$10 per year.

The price depends upon the locality and the desirability of the site. For further information address the Forest Supervisor, Hot Springs, California; or ask any Forest ranger.

The headquarters of the Sequoia National Forest are at Hot Springs, Tulare County, California. The district

rangers are at: Glennville, Hot Springs, Springville, Hammond (Mineral King in summer), Badger, Dunlap (Hume in summer), Lone Pine, Isabella, Havilah, and Lorraine.

The Sequoia Forest is the second largest National forest in the United States, and contains many points of scenic interest. The Kings and the Kern River canyons rival the Yosemite. The Great Western Divide, which traverses the Forest from north to south, yields a wealth of wonderful mountain scenery, lakes, and meadows. Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States, 14,502 feet in elevation, is climbed by hundreds every summer. There are innumerable beautiful mountain lakes, streams, and high peaks. There are 47 separate groves of Big Trees (Sequoia Washingtoniana), the largest trees in the world, within the boundaries of the Sequoia Forest.

There are numerous routes of travel to the back country. The most commonly used are:

To Kern River and Back Country:

1. Via Hot Springs and Summit trail.
2. Via Isabella and up Kern River Canyon.
3. Via Springville, Camp Nelson, Hossack Meadow, etc.
4. Via Hammond, Mineral King, Farewell Gap, etc.

To Kings River and Back Country:

1. Via Lemoncove, Three Rivers, Sequoia National Park. (State road as far as Grant Forest).
2. Via Millwood and Hume, Boulder Creek, Horse Corral Meadows, etc.

To High Meadow Country East of Kern River and Mount Whitney:

1. Isabella and Summit trail.
2. By various Kern River routes.
3. By Lone Pine.

Fishing is excellent in both Kings and Kern Rivers. Golden Trout Creek, the upper part of the South Fork of Kern River, and Whitney Creek are all stocked with golden trout. Nearly all the alpine lakes afford excellent fishing. The country east of Kern River along the Summit trail abounds in excellent meadows, the finest to be found anywhere. All of the main routes of travel are well supplied with horse feed. For the convenience of the traveling public, tourist pastures are maintained along the most important routes of travel. Among those on the east side of the Kern River are Cusa Viejo Meadow, Monache Meadow, Indian Head, Templeton Meadow, Tunnel, Big Whitney, and Junction Meadow. Among those on the west side of Kern River are: Bone Meadow, Trout Meadow, Willow Meadow, Long Meadow, Quins Horse Camp, Evans Flat, Burton Meadow, Cliff Creek, and Funston Meadow. Areas for the exclusive use of tourists are located at Lloyd Meadows, Kern Flat, Paradise Valley, and Rae Lake.

A favorite route of travel is via Sequoia National Park to Kings River Canyon and tributaries of the South Fork of Kings River. An excellent road from Three Rivers to Giant Forest makes an easy traveling route. From Giant Forest there is a good, well-marked

trail via J. O. Pass, Rowell, Corral, and Summit Meadows to the South Fork of Kings River and thence to Babbs Creek, East Lake, Mount Brewer, and many other points of scenic interest. A new trail known as the Muir Trail will be constructed in the near future from Mount Whitney to the Yosemite.

A good wagon and automobile road now renders Hume easy of access, and from this point a good trail will be found via Burton Meadow, Boulder Creek, Horse Corral Meadow, and the South Fork of Kings River; or via Rowell Meadow, J. O. Pass, Sequoia Park and on to Kern River Canyon.

All travel on the east side of Kern River must be with pack outfits. The trails are good, well marked, and with no serious difficulties to hinder man or beast. Pack mules have carried material for a Smithsonian Institute observatory to the extreme summit of Mount Whitney, which presents no difficulties to the average climber.

Around the Greenhorn Mountains are excellent camping places which are accessible by road and trail to those not caring to penetrate the back country. The same is true of Piute and other points in the southern part of the Forest.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

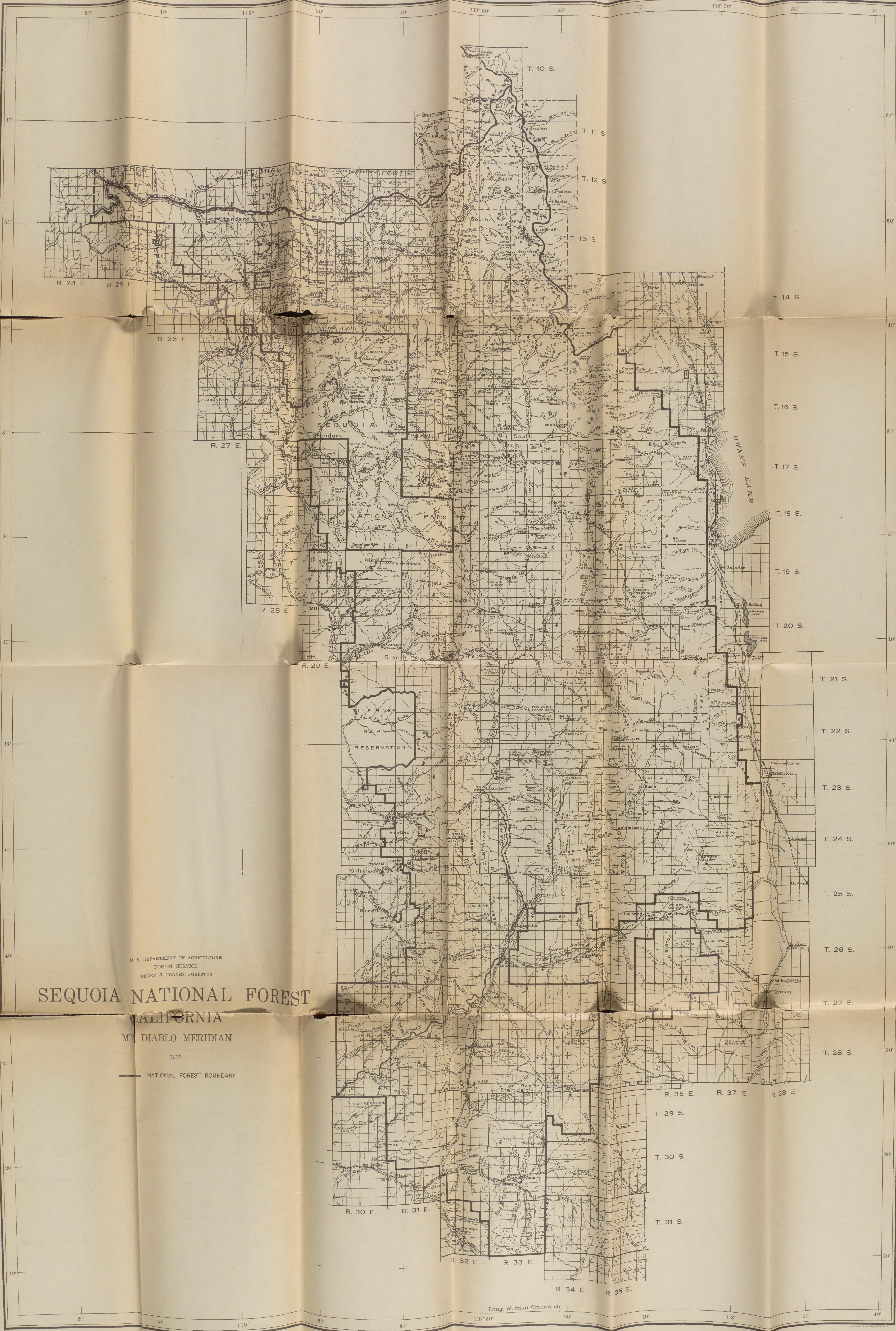
2. TOBACCO.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. MAKING CAMP.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. LEAVING CAMP.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and earth.

5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA

MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN

1915

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

Long. W. from Greenwich